

DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

ALL THE NEWS WHEN IT IS NEWS

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ITEMS OF INTEREST GLEANED FROM

OUR EXCHANGES

Obert Tribune: Fred Brown, of South Sioux City, is here again to help on the Thiel residence.

Rosalie Rip-Saw: State Historical Society with relatives here... entertained Saturday morning for her daughter Hazel who is seventeen years old that day. Young people present spent the afternoon playing games and visiting. A late lunch was served and the evening was much enjoyed by all.

Royal items in Orchard News: Lela Francisco has finished her school near Venus and has accepted another school south of town.

Ponca items in Newcastle Times: Mrs. Mary Lattin of Dakota City, visited here over Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Ben Hall.

Crofton Journal: Word from Jack Christopherson in France to the home folks says he expects to be home soon. Jack is a sergeant now.

Walthill Citizen: W. H. Mason was a Rosalie business visitor last Thursday. Mrs. Will Robinson, of Homer, was visiting at the Jack Taylor home Saturday.

Lyons Mirror: Mr. and Mrs. Canfield Phillip's son Vernon, has returned from overseas with an honorable discharge, to his home in Fremont. He was serving in the navy.

Royal items in Neligh Leader: Frank Francisco was honorably discharged from the service and returned to Royal last Tuesday evening. He has been in France the past few months serving in the tank corps.

Osmond Republican: W. E. Allen, of McLean, father of Mrs. E. J. Huey, died April 16th at 3:20 a. m. from a complication of diseases, at the age of 63. Burial will be made in the Randolph cemetery Sunday, Rev. Shoaf officiating. Mrs. Huey has the sympathy of this community in her affliction.

Sioux City Journal, 16: Sam Howard, of South Sioux City, Neb., is ill at St. Vincent's hospital. W. L. Redden, of Tyndall, S. D., and Bert Redden, of Homer, Neb., who have been guests of their sister, Mrs. E. L. Carstensen, have departed for their homes. They were called here by the illness of their mother, Mrs. Margaret Redden.

Wynot Tribune: Miss Lucille Morgan, superintendent of the Wynot schools, visited her parents in South Sioux City Saturday. Corporal Wallace Curry, who had been staying at the home of his cousin, T. C. Ferber, for a few days, departed for his home at South Sioux City Saturday. Attorney Al Pizey of Sioux City, was in this vicinity Tuesday and Wednesday on legal business. Mr. Pizey was a pioneer resident of Dakota county, residing at Dakota City until a few years ago.

Newcastle Times: Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Jacobson shipped their household goods to Ponca Wednesday, where they will make their home after school is out here, as Mr. Jacobson was elected principal of the schools at Ponca. Mrs. John Mahon, nee Cecelia Coleman, and little son John Patrick, came up last week to make a short visit with relatives. Mrs. Rosa Coleman, who had been staying with her folks for a short time, came home.

Winnabago Chieftain: Lieut. John Ashford was a Sioux City passenger Saturday night. Mrs. Lester Miller was a Homer visitor last week, returning Saturday afternoon. Walter Niebuhr, of Sioux City, spent Sunday with the home folks in Winnabago. Mrs. Nellie Nunn and daughters, Misses Mary and Helen, were Sioux City visitors Saturday. Mrs. John Morgan and children went to Sioux City Saturday to visit her brother, Mell Niebuhr. C. C. Frum, whose injured hand developed blood

poison last week, is in the Lutheran hospital in Sioux City, but is said to be recovering.

Emerson Enterprise: Col. A. Ira Davis, who is the Dakota county assessor for Emerson precinct, has been at work near Nacora the early part of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Bert McEntaffer and son left Monday morning for their home in Boone, Iowa, with relatives here. The McEntaffers entertained Saturday morning for her daughter Hazel who is seventeen years old that day. Young people present spent the afternoon playing games and visiting. A late lunch was served and the evening was much enjoyed by all.

Sioux City Journal, 17: Ella Hartmann, Miss Nordvick, Edna and Erna Kneller, Mary O'Farrell, Leona Evans, Harriett Kief and Gerada Pritchard are spending a short vacation with their parents in Sioux City. All are pupils at St. Catherine's academy at Jackson, Neb., and will return to their school duties Tuesday. Mrs. George W. Leamer, of South Sioux City, entertained a few friends from Morningside and Dakota City at 1 o'clock yesterday at a spring luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. A. E. Sheldon, of Hyannis, Neb. Covers were laid for fourteen guests, with decorations of yellow and white. Music, readings and esthetic dancing provided entertainment during the afternoon.

Allen News: A. L. Mathwig and Frank Fulton were up from South Sioux City on business this week. Mrs. Jane Ward and Beacher Ward were Sunday visitors at the Lyman Hutchens home, Sunday. Floyd Lennox sent word to his parents on Wednesday that he had landed in New York and would be home in a short time. Mrs. John Allen and Mrs. Richard Twamley went to South Sioux City Friday to celebrate their mother's birthday. Cy Thompson informs this office that the articles in the Sioux City papers of last week were both in error regarding the arrest of he and two other Allenites. They were not arrested at the dance, as suggested in those papers but near the bridge. He also asserts that the whisky did not belong to him nor did he know that it was in the car. A. E. Bagley has been appointed by the chairman of the Dixon county board of supervisors to represent them at the coming trial at Hartington in which this and Cedar county are defendants in a suit concerning the deaths of Frank Brienza and Mable Mace on the night of Saturday, May 11, 1918. The trial will be held Monday, April 21. Brienza, his brother and the Mace woman, resident of South Sioux City, were driving from their home to Yankton and were on the road on the county line between Dixon and Cedar counties when the automobile in which they were riding went over the Missouri river bank.

Ponca Journal: Mrs. F. Pueston spent Sunday at the Gene Cornell home. Geo. Herrick, jr., of Waterbury, who was with the American army in France, returned home last Saturday. Mr. Herrick was nine months in France in the 2nd Artillery and was in the second battle of the Marne, Verdun front, the battle of Chateau Thierry, and went through the nine months service without being injured. The three big damage suits aggregating \$47,000, were to have been tried at Hartington last week. On showing for continuance by the plaintiffs Judge Graves fixed Monday, April 21st the day to start trial of the three big suits. It will be remembered that these cases grew out of an automobile accident in the month of May of last year, which occurred on a county line road between Dixon and Cedar counties, when the car in which three persons were riding, tumbled into the Missouri river, killing two of the parties. These are the largest damage cases Dixon and Cedar counties have ever had, and because of the amount involved and the unusual conditions in the cases on account of the river, new questions arise which are attracting the general public. Dixon county nev-

Help Put Him on His Feet



er before had such a lawsuit and it is difficult to know what the outcome will be. The plaintiffs are represented by Attorney Al Pizey of Sioux City and S. Spillman of Pierce, R. J. Millard, county attorney, and Frank O'Garra, former county attorney, defend for Cedar county, and County Attorney C. A. Kingsbury is defending for Dixon county. For sufficient reasons the two counties will contest these cases with a strong determination.

Sioux City Journal, 19: Miss Cora Midkiff, who has been visiting for several days with Mrs. L. B. Koehler, departed yesterday for her home in Homer, Neb. Solidarity of American men and women in backing the boys fighting in France is the straw that broke Germany's back, declared Frank B. Buckwalter, who returned yesterday to Sioux City after overseas duty as an attaché of the disbursing division at Paris. When the high military command and the national political leaders realized the unanimity of sentiment in the United States, Germany was then whipped, said Capt. Buckwalter. That the Lloyd George government will fall within sixty days after the signing of the treaty of peace, as the result of the discontent and unrest of the laboring classes in England, is predicted by Capt. Buckwalter. "The general situation in England is one causing the government grave concern, especially on account of labor discontent, which appears to be widespread," said Capt. Buckwalter. "In addition there is the ever present Irish question, which is now as far from solution as it has ever been. I visited in Ireland for a short time. The large landed proprietors of England seem to read the handwriting on the wall, for large numbers of estates are being sold to small farmers. The United States is stronger than any nation on earth because such a large proportion of the people here own their homes. When men own their homes they do not turn to bolshevism. Labor conditions in France are threatening. In both England and France there is a wholesome fear of anarchy or revolt. There will not be any more fighting even if Germany does not sign the proposed treaty of peace. Germany is through fighting for now," continued Capt. Buckwalter. "If Germany refuses to sign the peace pact the allies can apply restrictions that will eventually compel the German people to seek any peace available. If Germany is permitted to resume her commercial relations with the world and to rebuild her industries in certain measures she can easily pay \$25,000,000,000 of indemnity within a short series of years. If Germany's military organization is kept at a minimum Germany may again become powerful in commerce without danger to the allies. My army duties called me into German territory. The German people do not seem to realize that Germany as a nation was wrong in the war nor do they appear to entertain any sentiment of intended retaliation in the future. A friendly spirit is shown to the troops in the American occupied territory. I saw many more children in Germany than I did in France. That has its significance. After crossing the German line you find little to remind one of the war, save the paper shoes in the store windows and the possible pinched faces of the children. There seemed to be food in the localities I visited and it was not hard to get it. That the food supplies do not contain the nourishing elements necessary for normal physical health was shown by the very aged people and the younger children. They show the lack of proper nourishment, which was witnessed by the middle aged people. It is difficult to tell what the French and English people really think about the league of nations. They still prefer apparently a treaty upon the diplomatic basis of international relations. Selfish political interests appear to have their influence. The American soldiers thought the atti-

tude of the French people was not so cordial after the signing of the armistice as it was before that. That is a fact. Our boys are exceedingly anxious to get home and the authorities are now making every effort to move them in large numbers. They would be willing to stay if patriotic duty demanded, but they feel that the war is over and they don't want to mark time. A peculiarity of a bunch of soldiers is that if they do not kick there is something wrong. They complain of small things and little injustices that can not entirely be avoided in a big affair like this world war. France and England right now are jealous of the commercial power of the United States. The war embargoes of both nations are still in effect against our manufacturers. However, I do not anticipate there will be any serious disagreement among the allied nations for a number of years to come." When asked what was the best thing he had seen on his trip and what had impressed him most, Capt. Buckwalter replied: "The land between Omaha and Sioux City on both sides of the Missouri river when I came up on the train this morning." Before going overseas in October of 1918, Capt. Buckwalter was chief purchasing officer in the Eleventh army zone, stationed at Omaha.

- Home Demonstration Notes
- Miss Florence Atwood
- Home Demonstration Agent

On Thursday afternoon, April 24th, a meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Elmer Blessing at which time the project on "Household pests and their control" will be initiated. The same work will be given at a meeting in Emerson on Friday afternoon, April 25th. Miss Lucado, home demonstration agent of Thurston county, will be present at this meeting. She will discuss women's club work, and boys' and girls' club work. Plans are being made for a permanent organization at this time. Those interested are urged to be present.

The following boys and girls have enrolled in the "Chicken Raising Project": Donald Hartnett, Josephine Kennelly, Aquin Hall, Hanna Anderson, Emmett Flynn, Clement Hartnett, William Anderson, Stanley Hansen, Leonard Waters, Beatrice Boyle, Mary Mongar and Edward Bieth.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Ormond, a government field specialist, held a meeting at Mr. S. A. Mason's home. Mr. Ormond discussed the methods of handling bees, equipment necessary and diseases.

This part of the country is especially well adapted for bees because of the beautiful supply of nectar. The price received for honey more than justifies the labor of the beekeeper. The war caused an increased demand for honey but this demand has not ceased, for many people are eating honey now who were not familiar with its delicious qualities and they will not forget how good it is. Plans are being made for the organization of a boys' bee club.

During this month everything along poultry raising should be humming. Just now poultry raisers are dealing in futures, and your future depends on your good work now. Don't fuss just let the chicks have plenty of liberty and keep their quarters clean. Standard bred chicks can rough it as well as mongrels—even better. To those who are raising standard bred chicks we advise do not handicap them by unnatural restrictions. Let them hustle around. This tends to "better poultry" and to "bigger profits."

FOR SALE
I have 35 head of Stock Hogs for sale, weight about 150 lbs. each.
L. BROWN PALMER,
One mile north of Hubbard, Nebr.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

Some of the Vital questions Concerning Conversion of Policies, Etc., Treated by Navy Officer.

The matter of conversion of the present War Risk insurance is of utmost importance. The date for the beginning of conversion has not yet been set, but as soon as the President officially declares peace or congress passes a special act authorizing conversion, it will be possible for all persons who are carrying government insurance to convert it into the new types of policies. It is expected that the date for the beginning of conversion will be about June 1st or perhaps earlier.

In order to be able to convert the War Risk insurance, it is necessary to keep up the payments on the present insurance. These payments should be made each month by certified check or money order made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and forwarded to the Disbursing Clerk, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C. If the payments are not made within the month the insurance automatically lapses, but it may be re-instated upon payment of back premiums, provided the individual can show evidence of insurability. The certificate of any reputable physician will be accepted as evidence of insurability. The insurance may be re-instated at any time within six months, but after that it is lost entirely.

It is not necessary to convert the insurance immediately but it is advisable to convert as quickly as practicable, in order to take advantage of the lowest possible premium. The insured has five years in which to convert, and he must not exceed that period of time if he wishes to retain his insurance. It is not necessary to convert the insurance into any one particular policy. The insured may carry his insurance in several different types of policies if he wishes, and he may convert into these policies at different times, and in any amount from \$1,000 on, in multiples of \$500, the only requirement being that he must convert during the period of five years. If the insured elects to wait a year or two before converting his insurance, he will simply continue to make the premium payments as he is at present until such time as he feels he can convert.

The government is going to continue to carry the insurance after it is converted. The cost of carrying the insurance will be borne by the government and for that reason the rates on these policies will be considerably lower than regular life insurance companies granting similar policies. The premium on the new policies will always remain the same, there being no increase from year to year as on the present form of insurance.

The government is offering six types of policies: Ordinary life; 20 year endowment; 30 year endowment; and an endowment policy which matures at the age of 62. These policies are similar to policies of the same type issued by regular life insurance companies.

The premiums on these policies may be paid monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, as desired, and the insured may change from one method of payment to another at any time he chooses to do so. If paid monthly, the premium will be due on the first day of the month, but may be paid any time during the month. Policies may be reduced at any time, but not increased.

There will be no medical examination required when converting to the new forms of policies.

There is no restriction as to occupation, residence or travel.

The proceeds of all policies are non-taxable. The insurance is unassignable and free from the claims of creditors.

Dividends will be paid on these policies annually. These dividends may be taken in cash or deducted from the premium, or may be left with the government to accumulate at compound interest.

Cash values on the policies are provided and the full value may be obtained at any time, after the end of the first year. Loans may also be made on the policies up to 94 per cent of the cash value.

In the event the insured finds it necessary to lapse his policy, he may take paid-up insurance, extended insurance or may receive the actual value of the policy in cash. However, the disability clause is no longer in force when the option of paid-up insurance or extended insurance is taken.

In case of death, all policies are payable to the beneficiary in 240 monthly installments. The endowment policies are payable to the insured in a lump sum, if he lives out the period of the endowment.

All policies contain a disability clause which provides for payments to the assured in the event of total and permanent disability. The insured will receive, during the period of total disability, \$5.75 a month for each \$1,000 of insurance carried. If the insured lives less than 20 years after disability, his beneficiary will receive the remaining payments necessary to complete the 20 years.

Anyone having questions which are not covered by the above, may communicate with the Navy Recruiting Office, 500 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb., and any information will be freely given.

"HOW I SAVED TO BUY W. S. S."

Subject of Competitive Letter in Schools Under Direction of Nebraska War Savings Committee

The County School Superintendent has received word from the State War Savings headquarters that all pupils in the county will be asked to write a letter on "How I Saved to Buy War Savings Stamps." This letter must not be of more than 150 words and must be in the hands of State Director, C. T. Kountze, by the 15th of May. The letters will be judged according to the age and grade of the pupils. Several of the best letters will be published in the Herald.

Definite instructions will be sent to all the teachers regarding the writing of this letter. These instructions will come through the county superintendent's office who is working with the Nebraska War Savings committee in the teaching of Thrift in the schools. This letter is a part of the Thrift work that is to be carried on in the schools. It is the desire of the State and County School and War-Saving officials that the parents also take an interest in this work and encourage the children to do these things suggested by the officials that will help to stimulate the idea of Thrift.

Aids for House Cleaning

When house cleaning time comes around the housewife formerly used soap and scouring compound, regardless of what she was cleaning. The University Extension Service, women's section, gives the following list of cleaning aids and their uses: Naphtha soap, coarse boards and heavy kettles; white soap, woodwork and high grade white soap, glasses and china; scouring compound, porcelain and windows; steel wool, for removing wax from floors before applying new covering for painted or varnished surfaces; floor wax, floors and furniture; kerosene, outdoor disinfectants, pouring down drains, cleaning enamel sinks, tubs, etc.; ammonia, washing windows and linoleum; borax, for softening water and washing glassware; chloride of lime, disinfectant for bathrooms; whitening, for cleaning enamel paint and nickel; linseed oil, for wiping woodwork and polishing cast iron and ranges (burn cloth at once to avoid danger of spontaneous combustion); gasoline, cleaning tubs, bowls and sinks; turpentine, dusting wax floors; washing soda, for cleaning drains, traps, toilets, refrigerators, and rough and painted surfaces; rottenstone, polishing brass and copper.

Ford

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